

Q1 1973, shows a liquid lasing composition consisting essentially of neodymium (III) phosphorus dichloridate, retained in solution with phosphorus oxychloride by the addition of a Lewis acid.

Page 9, lines 17 – 22, please substitute the following new paragraph for the original paragraph that appeared on page 9, lines 17-22:

Q2 Windows 27 and 27' at each end of the channel, channels 28 and 28', define excitation volumes. The excitation volumes and semiconductor pumping devices 23 and 23' provide two gain blocks 29 and 29'. The two gain blocks 29 and 29' with opposite flow directions are used to compensate for the static optical wedge induced by fluid heating. The linear component, or optical wedge, that builds up in the liquid as it flows past the pump windows is predictable and steady. The lasing chambers 22 and 22' and gain blocks 29 and 29' provide two cells 30 and 30'. By arranging the two cells 30 and 30' in series in the laser cavity having opposite flow directions allows the wedge to be canceled.

IN THE DRAWINGS:

Please substitute revised sheet one of the drawings showing FIG. 1.

IN THE CLAIMS:

Q3 4. (Amended) The laser of claim 2, wherein thermally induced optical phase errors are produced and including a system for correcting said thermally induced optical phase errors.

5. (Amended) The laser system of claim 4, including a first flow channel and a second flow channel in said closed loop, said first flow channel and said second flow channel being of substantially equal length, wherein said system for correcting said thermally induced optical phase errors includes a system for circulating said liquid host through said first flow channel and said second flow channel in said closed loop so that said liquid host is divided into two